## What is claimed is:

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- 1. An interfering RNA that inhibits the expression of GP153.
- The interfering RNA of claim 1, wherein the interfering RNA targets the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 5 or SEQ ID NO:6.
- 5 3. The interfering RNA of claim 1, wherein the interfering RNA inhibits tumorigenesis, tumor development, tumor maintenance, tumor recurrence, tumor growth, or growth of tumor cells *in vitro*.
  - 4. A method of inducing apoptosis in a cell, comprising contacting the cell with an effective amount of the interfering RNA of claim 1.
- 5. A method of treating a hyperproliferative condition in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of the interfering RNA of claim 1.
  - 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the hyperproliferative condition is a cancer.
- 7. The method of claim 5, further comprising the step of administering a second therapeutic agent to the mammal.
  - 8. The method of claim 6, wherein said second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of an anti-angiogenic agent, anti-metastatic agent, agent that induces hypoxia, agent that induces apoptosis, and an agent that inhibits cell survival signals.
  - 9. An antibody that specifically binds to GP153 and inhibits tumorigenesis, tumor development, tumor maintenance, tumor recurrence or tumor growth.
  - 10. The antibody of claim 9, wherein the antibody binds to a GP153 fragment consisting of amino acids 30-704 of SEQ ID NO:1.
- 25 11. The antibody of claim 10, wherein the antibody binds to a GP153 fragment consisting of amino acids 30-280 of SEQ ID NO:1.
  - 12. The antibody of claim 10, wherein the antibody binds to a GP153 fragment consisting of amino acids 236-488 of SEQ ID NO:1.

- 13. The antibody of claim 10, wherein the antibody binds to a GP153 fragment consisting of amino acids 500-704 of SEQ ID NO:1.
- 14. A method of inducing apoptosis in a cell, comprising contacting the cell with an effective amount of the antibody of claim 9.
- 5 15. A method of treating a hyperproliferative condition in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of the antibody of claim 9.
  - 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the hyperproliferative condition is a cancer.
- 10 17. The method of claim 15, further comprising the step of administering a second therapeutic agent to the mammal.

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- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the second therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of an anti-angiogenic agent, anti-metastatic agent, agent that induces hypoxia, agent that induces apoptosis, and an agent that inhibits cell survival signals.
- 19. A host cell comprising a recombinant DNA comprising a GP153-encoding sequence operably linked to an expression control sequence, wherein the host cell further comprises a genetic mutation that causes the host cell to have a greater likelihood of becoming a cancer cell than a cell not comprising the genetic mutation.
- 20. The cell of claim 19, where the genetic mutation is in a tumor suppressor gene.
- 21. A genetically modified non-human mammal at least some of whose cells comprise a recombinant GP153-encoding nucleotide sequence operably linked to an expression control sequence, and a genetic mutation that causes the mammal to have a greater susceptibility to cancer than a mammal not comprising the genetic mutation.
  - 22. The genetically modified nonhuman mammal of claim 21, where the genetic mutation is in a tumor suppressor gene.

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- 23. The genetically modified nonhuman mammal of claim 21, wherein all of the mammal's cells comprise a recombinant GP153-encoding nucleic acid operably linked to an expression control sequence, and a genetic mutation that causes the mammal to have a greater susceptibility to cancer than a mammal not comprising the genetic mutation.
- 24. The genetically modified nonhuman mammal of claim 21, wherein the mammal is a chimeric mammal at least some of whose, but not all of whose, somatic cells comprise a recombinant GP153-encoding nucleic acid operably linked to an expression control sequence, and a genetic mutation that causes the mammal to have a greater susceptibility to cancer than a mammal not comprising the genetic mutation.
- 25. The chimeric mammal of claim 24, wherein the percentage of somatic cells comprising a recombinant GP153-encoding nucleic acid operably linked to an expression control sequence, and a genetic mutation that causes the mammal to have a greater susceptibility to cancer is between 5% and 95%.
- 26. The chimeric mammal of claim 25, wherein the percentage of somatic cells comprising the recombinant GP153-encoding nucleic acid operably linked to an expression control sequence, and the genetic mutation that causes the mammal to have a greater susceptibility to cancer is between 15% and 85%.
- 20 27. The genetically modified nonhuman mammal of claim 21, wherein the GP153-encoding nucleic acid is operably linked to a tissue-specific expression system.
  - 28. A genetically modified nonhuman mammal, wherein the genetic modification reduces or eliminates expression of the mammal's endogenous GP153 genes.
  - 29. The mammal of claim 28, wherein the genetic modification is a knockout of at least one of the mammal's endogenous GP153 alleles.
  - 30. The mammal of claim 28, wherein the genetic modification is addition of an RNAi expression construct targeting GP153 gene expression.

- 31. The mammal of claim 28, wherein the genetic modification eliminates expression of the mammal's endogenous GP153 genes in a tissue-specific manner.
- 32. The mammal of claim 28, wherein the mammal is chimeric with respect to the genetic modification.
- 5 33. A screening method for identifying a compound useful for treating a hyperproliferative condition, comprising:
  - (a) identifying a biomarker whose level correlates with inhibition of GP153 activity; and
- (b) detecting a change in the level of the biomarker in the presence of a test compound relative to the level of the biomarker detected in the absence of the test compound.
  - 34. The method of claim 33, wherein the hyperproliferative condition is cancer.
  - 35. A screening method for identifying a compound useful in treatment of a hyperproliferative condition comprising:
- 15 (a) providing an inhibitor of GP153 expression or activity;

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- (b) identifying a negative control biomarker pattern formed by a plurality of biomarkers in a cancer cell wherein the cell is not contacted with the inhibitor of GP153 expression or activity;
- (c) identifying a positive control biomarker pattern formed by a plurality of biomarkers in the cancer cell wherein the cancer cell is contacted with the inhibitor of GP153 expression or activity;
- (d) identifying a test biomarker pattern formed by a plurality of biomarkers in the cancer cell wherein the cancer cell is contacted with a candidate compound but not contracted with the inhibitor of GP153 expression or activity; and
- 25 (e) comparing the negative control biomarker pattern, positive control biomarker pattern and test biomarker pattern,

detecting a greater similarity between the positive control biomarker pattern and the test biomarker pattern than between the negative control biomarker pattern and the test biomarker pattern.

- 36. The method of claim 35, wherein the hyperproliferative condition is cancer.
- 37. A polypeptide consisting essentially of amino acids 30-280 of SEQ ID NO:1.
- 38. A fusion protein comprising the polypeptide of claim 37.
- 5 39. A polypeptide consisting essentially of amino acids 236-488 of SEQ ID NO:1.
  - 40. A fusion protein comprising the polypeptide of claim 39.
  - 41. A polypeptide consisting essentially of amino acids 500-704 of SEQ ID NO:1.
- 10 42. A fusion protein comprising the polypeptide of claim 41.